

improve our schools, our libraries, our colleges and universities if we are to keep pace with the great demand for trained men and women in an increasingly complex industrial society.

One key public issue that needs immediate attention is tax-cut legislation. I happen to be an economist by profession and my area of special competency is in the field of taxation. That is why I have a particular interest in the tax bill. Professional economists seem to be close to unanimous in their support of a tax cut. That in itself is something to behold. It is even more remarkable in this case because we find ourselves in agreement with large numbers of conservative businessmen and labor leaders as well. The administration's tax legislation is receiving broad support from all across the political spectrum.

America has begun to move again in the last 3 years. We are in one of the longest sustained peacetime booms in our history. Gross national product now exceeds \$600 billion and corporate profits are at an alltime high. Annual income has increased by \$300 per person in the last 3 years. Personal income now averages \$2,500 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The average wage of factory workers now exceeds \$100 a week for the first time. And on top of all this, prices have remained stable.

There is, however, still room for improvement. Our economy's performance is not measuring up to its full potential. Some \$30 billion of annual production potential is going unused. Ten percent of our industrial plant capacity lies idle. While most of us are prospering, 4 million of our fellow citizens cannot find work.

The administration's tax bill is designed to help end this terrible human idleness and material waste. Its purpose is to further bolster the economy and take up its remaining slackness. It will boost demand, sharpen incentives, increase the flow of investment funds, and step up the rate of economic growth.

The present Federal tax structure, much of which is left over from World War II days, is clumsy and burdensome. It siphons off too big a share of personal and business purchasing power.

Recent history gives evidence that budget deficits are caused not so much by increases in Government spending as by recessions and sluggish economic growth.

Federal spending cannot be viewed apart from the total growth and output of the Nation. Under President Eisenhower the Federal budget represented 18.6 percent of total output. President Johnson's budget keeps the ratio below that figure.

Our perennial budget deficits are caused not by too little taxation or by too much Government spending. They are caused by an economy that is operating at too low a level. It is paradoxical, but true, that tax rates are too high and tax revenues too low. The best long range way to raise revenues is to cut taxes now.

The administration's tax bill is not a quickie tax cut or temporary shot in the arm to the economy. It represents a long range means to expand industrial capacity and reduce unemployment. I hope you will get behind this program and give it your full measure of support.

I hope also, that you will buy lots of Sam Houston stamps. The stamps, which will go into homes and offices all around the land, will remind millions of Americans of Sam Houston's high ideals and the great services he rendered to Texas and to the United States.

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## STUDENT ESSAYS BY HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, recently I received from Honolulu, essays written by a number of students at McKinley High School there on the theme of "What It Means To Be an American."

Because the essays express so well the pride and loyalty of these young Americans, I wish to share their patriotic sentiments. As an alumnus of McKinley High School, I am especially proud of the depth of feeling and devotion to their country, reflected in the students' essays. I thank their teacher, Mrs. Florence Witlich, for sending me the essays.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point two of these essays which are representative of the several others I have received.

There being no objection, the essays were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### I AM AN AMERICAN (By Wesley Oshimo)

"O beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain."

As I listened to the tune of the song on the record, I began to feel the feelings of joy, and yet sadness filled me, for I am an American. Born in a free country, getting a free education, and most important, freedom to do as I please within the limits of the law. This is joy, for I am an American.

I began to imagine far back during World War II how many young boys went off to the war, and so few coming back to their homeland after the war. On King Street across from the library is a monument filled with names of the dead who were brave and courageous, who fought for their belief in freedom and liberty. Our country was built on men like these, who died to save their country's freedom and its people from countries which wanted to take these rights from us. This is my sorrow, for I am an American.

Freedom and liberty were born when immigrants came to live in our wild country to start all over again—long, long ago. America's people are still fighting for freedom, like the Negro people fighting for their freedom.

Freedom is hard to be earned. It is hard to be conquered, too. Freedom is part of the rights of the people in our democratic way of life.

If we believe in these things about freedom and fight for that belief, then Americans shall be feared by countries who want to take these rights from us. We shall not be conquered from invaders from other countries because America has people who strongly believe in such things as freedom and democracy which make our country what it is today. I am proud that I live in America for I am an American.

How much does your country mean to you? It means many things to me. I will fight for my country and guard it with my life. Next to my country, life means nothing if freedom and liberty is at stake.

This is how much I love my own country. For I am an American.

### I AM AN AMERICAN (By Gail Powell)

I am an American and I'm very, very proud of it.

I am proud to say that I have so many freedoms that I can do almost anything I choose to do. I must abide by the laws, of

course, but that wouldn't be hard for anyone to do if they stop to think of how much freedom they have compared with people in other parts of the world. Although I'm not a millionaire and I'm not even a tiny bit wealthy, I consider myself as being one of the most lucky people in this world.

Sometimes I forget that I have it so easy living in America. I don't want to eat certain things, I get choosy about what I want, I won't wear a certain style of clothing, I get disgusted at times when I can't have something I want, and many other things. I don't stop to think about how much I already have and don't begin to appreciate it, until I suddenly remember that I have so much and other children in other countries have so little.

There is only one thing I can say. America is my country and I can't begin to say how proud and thankful I am to be living in it.

## FOOD FOR PEACE—A DRAMATIC SUCCESS STORY

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, this year the Congress will again review the food for peace—Public Law 480 program with a view to extending it into the future.

A summary of this program issued by the Department of Agriculture has just come to my attention. This report summarizes in succinct terms what has been accomplished since the program was started nearly 10 years ago. It highlights the dramatic developments in using American agricultural abundance to feed hungry people, to help the developing countries promote their economic growth and, indirectly help them to become better customers of ours, to further American foreign policies, to promote new markets, and to provide additional income for American farmers and businessmen.

I commend this summary to my colleagues as they give consideration to the need for extending the Public Law 480 program. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### FOOD-FOR-PEACE HIGHLIGHTS

In the past 9½ years, the United States has shared with needy people, mainly in the developing nations, nearly \$13 billion worth of agricultural products at export value. These food-for-peace shipments represented a third of the total value of approximately \$39 billion worth of U.S. farm commodities exported over the period. Food-for-peace shipments under Public Law 480 reached a record total of \$1.6 billion in calendar year 1963.

For the developing countries, food for peace is feeding hungry people, promoting economic growth.

For the United States, the food-for-peace program is furthering American foreign policy by (a) strengthening the free world; (b) creating good will toward the United States among recipient countries; (c) giving uncommitted nations, many of which are predominantly agricultural, a chance to compare the efficiency of free U.S. agriculture with the inefficiency of regimented Communist farming; building, through market promotion and economic development, the basis

for future cash sales of U.S. farm products; and providing useful outlets for U.S. agricultural abundance and additional income for American farmers.

Of the \$12.8 billion total shipped in the period July 1954 to July 1963, the bulk of it—about \$10.7 billion worth—represented exports under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. About \$2.1 billion worth was shipped under other legislative authorities.

Title I: Forty-six countries with a total population of about 1.5 billion have received \$6.7 billion worth of food and fiber, at export value, through sales for foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480. Largest recipients were, in order, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Spain, Poland, Turkey, Brazil, Korea, and Indonesia.

(In the past 9 years, some of the countries once receiving U.S. food under title I have "graduated;" that is, they have now become able to purchase food from the United States with dollars. Among these countries are Spain, Italy, and Japan, the latter currently the largest overseas cash customer for U.S. food and fiber.)

A big part of the rupees, pesos, cruzeros, and other foreign currencies received by the United States for its products are loaned or granted to the receiving countries to speed economic development. A smaller part finances U.S. expenses in the receiving countries, U.S. agricultural market development, student exchange programs, research, book translations, and defense support.

Foreign currency sales the past 9 years accounted for nearly 2.8 billion bushels of

wheat, 63 million bags of rice, 417 million bushels of feed grains, 7.8 billion pounds of fats and oils, 8.1 million bales of cotton, and large quantities of other products.

Title II: A total of 64 countries received, under title II, Public Law 480, emergency supplies, having a value of \$1 billion. Much of this food was granted on a "government-to-government" basis for the victims of such disasters as earthquakes, droughts, floods, and locust plagues. Substantial quantities of food are being used in child feeding, refugee feeding, and works project programs.

Title III: Donations to U.S. voluntary relief agencies, such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Relief, Lutheran World Relief, and United Nations Children's Fund were made under title III, Public Law 480. Under this authority, foods valued at \$1.4 billion were exported to 77 million needy people in 134 countries and territories.

Surplus farm products valued at \$1.6 billion were exchanged under the barter program, also authorized by title III, Public Law 480, for minerals and other durable materials, goods, or equipment produced abroad.

Title IV: Under title IV, Public Law 480, \$134 million worth of commodities have been sold for export (\$75 million worth actually exported) under long-term supply and dollar credit arrangements. This expands U.S. exports of agricultural commodities and at the same time assists developing nations in conserving their resources while strengthening their economies.

The table below summarizes food for peace exports in recent years, as compared with total U.S. farm product exports:

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years 1955-60	1961	1962	1963	Total, July-June 1954-63
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	8,629	952	1,019	1,072	6,672
Title II.....	475	146	176	189	946
Title III:					
Barter.....	1,205	144	198	57	1,604
Donations.....	892	144	109	182	1,327
Title IV.....					
.....					
Total, Public Law 480.....	6,201	1,386	1,581	1,528	10,696
Mutual security exports <sup>1</sup> .....	1,803	186	74	13	2,076
Total, food for peace.....	8,004	1,572	1,655	1,589	12,770
Other exports <sup>2</sup> .....	15,603	3,374	3,486	3,545	26,088
Total, agricultural exports.....	23,607	4,946	5,141	5,064	38,778

<sup>1</sup> Largely exports under secs. 402 and 550 of the Mutual Security Act.

<sup>2</sup> Include unassisted sales for dollars, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short- and medium-term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.

## FAILURE OF CUBAN POLICY

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, we have just witnessed three events which dramatize the utter failure of our Cuban policy.

While our diplomats talked peace Cuban revolutionaries stirred a mob to violence in Panama, and three American soldiers died in defense of their country's rights.

Then, Fidel Castro flew off to Moscow to consult with his leader, Nikita Khrushchev.

And, last but certainly not least, a successful Communist coup has been carried out in the faraway African island of Zanzibar by Cuban-trained guerrillas.

Communism's success in Zanzibar is part and parcel of our faltering, failing Cuban policy. Yet, our policymakers continue to hide their heads in the sands

of wishful thinking in the apparent belief that if we ignore it long enough, the problem of Cuba will just go away.

Even those of us who speak out on the problem of Cuba here in the Senate are ignored by pussyfooted policymakers and paltering pundits alike, perhaps in the vain hope that we too will go away.

But the crisis in Panama will not just go away, nor will that in Zanzibar. Indeed, such crises can be expected to multiply as long as we fail to heed our vital interests and face our responsibilities in Cuba.

The New York Times has described Zanzibar as "a starting point for peroration of the heart of the African Continent." There are already signs of trouble in the nearby mainland country of Tanganyika.

And Cuba, communism's export center

for subversion, violence and revolution is still right next door to the United States. It will not just go away, nor will it float off to some far distant clime where it will not be so obviously annoying.

The increasing menace of Cuba must be faced. Not to face it is to ignore the past and default the future.

## DEATH OF DR. ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, JR.

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I regret to bring to the attention of the Senate the passing of one of the leading statisticians in the Federal Government, Dr. Ernest J. Engquist, Jr. Dr. Engquist died on Wednesday, January 15, while driving his automobile.

Dr. Engquist had a brilliant career in economics and particularly in statistics. He was a graduate of Lawrence College in Appleton, Wis., in 1929. He then received a masters degree from the University of Illinois and his Ph. D. degree from Northwestern University.

Dr. Engquist began his career in Government as an economist with the Agriculture Department in 1933. He then progressed through the Commerce Department, the War Production Board, and the War Assets Administration before taking his position as Director of the Statistical Division at the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Statistics Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, I have had occasion to examine closely the way in which Government statistics are developed. I think there is little awareness of the fact that a large proportion of all Federal statistics are based upon Internal Revenue Service data. Dr. Engquist was in charge of collecting, preparing, and publishing these data since 1963, and his work in this area has been brilliant.

His accomplishments include expediting the compilation and publication of tax statistics, the development of major new areas of statistical tax research, and some excellent specific studies of particular tax provisions, such as those dealing with capital gains and insurance companies. His loss will be sorely felt by those who are concerned about the quality of economic statistics.

## EFFICIENCY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, the average employee of the U.S. Government is one of the most efficient workers in the world. This fact is supported by the remarkable circumstance that while our population has grown by leaps and bounds the number of civilian Government employees has dropped from 19 per thousand persons to 13 per thousand.

Despite this record many people find it expedient to portray the Government worker as an inefficient clockwatcher, interested only in collecting his pay. I am convinced that most thoughtful Americans reject this idea and I was pleased to receive a thoughtful letter from a gentleman in Wyoming, Mr. Wayne Erickson of Riverton, comple-